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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/734,588	12/15/2003	Akihiko Maruyama	SE-US035175	1408
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GLOBAL IP COUNSELORS, LLP 1233 20TH STREET, NW, SUITE 700 WASHINGTON, DC 20036-2680			KAYES, SEAN PHILLIP	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/734,588	MARUYAMA ET AL.
	Examiner Sean Kayes	Art Unit 2833

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 April 2007.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1 and 3-24 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1 and 3-24 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 20 May 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/26/2007.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION*****Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 9, 13, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okuyama (US 5262763) in view of Ito (US 20010036264.)

3. With respect to claim 1 Okuyama discloses a portable information device, comprising:

- a flip-type casing (figure 4) having opened and closed positions;
- an internal display (11 figure 5 or 5 figure 3) section being positioned in an internal portion of said casing being hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time (5 figure 15b) when said casing is in the opened position; and
- an analog clock (2 figure 15a) with an index section positioned in an external portion of said casing to display time that is synchronized with the time displayed in said internal display section
- a portable information device circuit board (figure 6) having
- an oscillator circuit (21 figure 6) being connected to a power source, and being configured to output a clock signal with a specific frequency,

- a divider circuit (22 figure 6) being configured to divide said clock signal from said oscillator circuit (21 figure 6), and
- a drive control circuit (23, 24, and 27 figure 6) having a counter circuit to keep time based on said clock signal from said divider circuit, said counter circuit being connected to said internal display and said analog clock to output time information thereto.

Okuyama does not teach wherein the device is a cellular telephone.

Ito teaches a wristwatch wireless telephone.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Okuyama's invention to function as a wireless telephone as taught by Ito.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow a user to communicate with a remotely located person using the device.

4. With respect to claim 9 Okuyama and Ito teach a cellular phone as recited in claim 1, further comprising an integrated circuit (figure 6) configured and arranged to control displaying of the time in said internal display section and in said analog clock.

5. With respect to claim 13 Okuyama discloses a portable information device, comprising:

- a flip-type casing having opened and closed positions;
- an internal display (5 and 11 figure 6) section positioned in an internal portion of said casing that is hidden when said casing is in the closed

position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time when said casing is in the opened position;

- an analog clock (25 and 26 figure 6 and 2 figure 1) with an index section positioned in an external portion of said casing; and
- an integrated circuit (figure 6) being configured and arranged to control displaying of the time in said internal display section and in said analog clock,

said integrated circuit having

- an oscillator circuit (21 figure 6) being connected to a power source, and being configured to output a clock signal with a specific frequency
- a divider circuit (22 figure 6) being configured to divide said clock signal from said oscillator circuit, and
- a drive control circuit (23-24 and 27 figure 6) having a counter circuit to keep time based on said clock signal from said divider circuit, said counter circuit being connected to said internal display and said analog clock to output time information thereto,
- said analog clock (25 and 26 figure 6) being configured and arranged to be driven according to output signals from said integrated circuit that counts the time displayed in said internal display section.

Okuyama does not teach wherein the device is a cellular telephone.

Ito teaches a wristwatch wireless telephone.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Okuyama's invention to function as a wireless telephone as taught by Ito.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow a user to communicate with a remotely located person using the device.

6. With respect to claim 21 Okuyama teaches a device comprising:
  - a flip-type casing (figure 4) having opened and closed positions
  - an internal display section (5 figure 15b) being positioned in an internal portion of said casing being hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time information when said casing is in the opened position;
  - an analog quartz clock (2 figure 15a) having an index section and being positioned in an external portion of said casing to display time information that is synchronized with said time information displayed in said internal display section;
  - a drive control section (29 figure 17) being configured to count said time information displayed in said internal display section and output a drive signal to drive said index section based on said time information displayed in said internal display section
  - an operation key (29 figure 15b) being configured to be operated by a user to correct said time information displayed in said internal display section and said time information displayed in said analog quartz clock in a synchronized manner.

Okuyama does not teach

- a cellular phone

Ito teaches a wristwatch wireless telephone.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Okuyama's invention to function as a wireless telephone as taught by Ito. The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow a user to communicate with a remotely located person using the device.

### **Okuyama, Ito, and Richardson**

7. Claims 22-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okuyama (US 5262763) and Ito (US 20010036264) in further view of Richardson (US 20030063525.)

8. With respect to claim 22 Okuyama and Ito teaches the cellular phone as recited in claim 21.

Okuyama does not teach wherein the device further comprising a position correction unit being configured to show a gap between an initial index position where said index should position before said user corrects said time information of said analog clock and an actual position where said index actually positions before said user corrects said time information of said analog clock.

Richardson teaches a time adjustment method wherein the clock hands are moved to an initial position before being moved to an adjusted time. Paragraph 12 page 2, discusses wherein the hands are forwarded around the dial once (past an initial position, i.e. 12:00) to a corrected time. After this a measurement of the elapsed time (during time correction is performed) and another adjustment is performed. Given this explanation of the method, either the "master position" or

an arbitrary initial position i.e. 12:00 would constitute the "initial position" as recited in the claim limitation.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to correct Okuyama's time according to Richardson's correction method.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so is to take into account the amount of time spent correcting the time, thus reducing error.

9. With respect to claim 23 Okuyama, Ito, and Richardson teach the cellular phone as recited in claim 22, wherein said user can eliminate said gap by using said operation key (by using the operation key in Richardson's correction method the indicator hand is returned to the "master position" thus reducing the gap therebetween.)

### **Yamada and Sekiya**

10. Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamada (US 4985878) in view of Sekiya (US 4246602.)

11. With respect to claim 24 Okuyama discloses a personal digital assistant comprising:

- a flip-type casing (figure 7) having opened and closed positions;
- an internal display section (17 figure 2a) being positioned in an internal portion of said casing being hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time information when said casing is in the opened position;

- an analog quartz clock (4 figure 19) having an index section and being positioned in an external portion of said casing to display time information that is synchronized with said time information displayed in said internal display section;
- a drive control section (28b figure 5) being configured to count said time information displayed in said internal display section and output a drive signal to drive said index section; and
- an operation key (6 figure 2a.)

Yamada does not teach the device being configured to be operated by a user to correct said time information displayed in said internal display section and said time information displayed in said analog quartz clock in a synchronized manner.

Sekiya teaches an electronic timepiece with a digital display and an analog display that comprises a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an synchronized manner.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Yamada's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Yamada's invention to be adjusted.

**Okuyama, Ito, and Sekiya**

12. Claims 3-6 and 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okuyama (US 5262763) in view of Ito (US 20010036264) and Sekiya (US 4246602.)

13. With respect to claim 3 Okuyama and Ito teach a cellular phone as recited in claim 1.

Okuyama does not disclose wherein the device further comprising a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

Sekiya (US 4246602) teaches an electronic timepiece with a digital display and an analog display that comprises a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Okuyama's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Okuyama's invention to be adjusted.

14. With respect to claim 4 Okuyama and Ito teach a cellular phone the portable information device as recited in claim 1.

Okuyama does not disclose wherein the device comprises a, time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock independently.

Sekiya teaches allowing the time to be corrected independently for the purposes of setting time zone differences (column 2 line 65 through column 3 line 3.)

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Okuyama's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Okuyama's invention to be adjusted independently so as to display times in more than one time zone.

15. With respect to claim 5 Okuyama, Ito, and Sekiya teach a cellular phone as recited in claim 3, wherein said time adjusting section is configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed by said analog clock when the time displayed in said internal display section is adjusted. (Column 1 lines 40-46, Sekiya.)

16. With respect to claim 6 Okuyama, Ito, and Sekiya teach a cellular phone as recited in claim 3, further comprising an operation section (29 or 30 figure 6) configured and arranged to input an operation signal upon a user operating said operation section, said time adjusting section being further configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section in response to the operation signal input from the operation section. (Okuyama's invention is controlled by the operation of buttons, for instance 29 and 30 figure 6. The time adjustment section provided by Sekiya is intended to operate by user control. One of ordinary skill in the art would have combined the two inventions such that

the user operation section in Okuyama would control said time adjustment section. The reason to do so would be to provide a means of control for said time adjustment section.)

17. With respect to claim 14 Okuyama and Ito teach a cellular phone as recited in claim 13.

Okuyama does not disclose a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

Sekiya (US 4246602) teaches an electronic timepiece with a digital display and an analog display that comprises a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Okuyama's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Okuyama's invention to be adjusted.

18. With respect to claim 15 Okuyama, Ito, and Sekiya teach a cellular phone as recited in claim 13, further comprising a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock independently. (The analog clock has a separate mechanical correction means 30 figure 3 for adjusting the analog time without

adjusting the digital time. Additionally, Sekiya discusses allowing the two times to be adjusted separately for the purposes of indicating dual time zones, column 2 line 65 through column 3 line 3.

19. With respect to claim 16 Okuyama, Ito, and Sekiya teach a cellular phone as recited in claim 13, further comprising an operation section configured and arranged to input an operation signal upon a user operating said operation section, said time adjusting section being further configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section in response to the operation signal input from the operation section (28 figure 3 and 30 figure 3 in Sekiya are controlled by user input.)

### **Okuyama, Ito, Sekiya, and Richardson**

20. Claims 7-8 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okuyama (US 5262763), Ito (US 20010036264), and Sekiya (US 4246602) in further view of Richardson (US 20030063525.)

21. With respect to claim 7 Okuyama discloses a portable information device comprising:

- a flip-type casing (figure 4) having opened and closed positions;
- an internal display (11 figure 5 or 5 figure 3) section being positioned in an internal portion of said casing being hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal display section being configured and

arranged to display time (5 figure 15b) when said casing is in the opened position; and

- an analog clock (2 figure 15a) with an index section positioned in external portion of said casing to display time that is synchronized with the time displayed in said internal display section; and

Okuyama does not disclose

- wherein the device is a cellular phone, and
- a time adjusting section being configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner, to control hands of said index section of said analog clock such that said hands of said index section of said analog clock are moved to an initial position before said hands of said index section of said analog clock are moved to display an adjusted time.

Sekiya (US 4246602) teaches an electronic timepiece with a digital display and an analog display that comprises a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Okuyama's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Okuyama's invention to be adjusted.

Richardson teaches a time adjustment method wherein the clock hands are moved to an initial position before being moved to an adjusted time. Paragraph

12 page 2, discusses wherein the hands are forwarded around the dial once (past an initial position, i.e. 12:00) to a corrected time. After this a measurement of the elapsed time (during time correction is performed) and another adjustment is performed. Given this explanation of the method, either the "master position" or an arbitrary initial position i.e. 12:00 would constitute the "initial position" as recited in the claim limitation.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to correct Okuyama's time according to Richardson's correction method.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so is to take into account the amount of time spent correcting the time, thus reducing error.

Ito teaches a wristwatch wireless telephone.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Okuyama's invention to function as a wireless telephone as taught by Ito.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow a user to communicate with a remotely located person using the device.

22. With respect to claim 8 Okuyama, Ito, Sekiya, and Richardson teach a cellular phone as recited in claim 7, further comprising a displacement correcting section configured and arranged to correct a displacement between said hands of said index section and said initial position when said hands of said index section is displaced from said initial position after said time adjusting section controls said hands of said index section to move said index section to said initial position. (Okeya page 2 column 12 and see the discussion in the rejection to

claim 7. As it pertains to claim 8 the "initial position" of the claim language corresponds to the "master position" of the discussion in Okeya.)

23. With respect to claim 17 Okuyama teaches

- flip-type casing having opened and closed positions;
- an internal display (5 and 11 figure 6) section positioned in an internal portion of said casing that is hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time when said casing is in the opened position;
- an analog clock (25 and 26 figure 6 and 2 figure 1) with an index section positioned in an external portion of said casing;
- an integrated circuit (figure 6) being configured and arranged to control displaying of the time in said internal display section and in said analog clock, said analog clock being configured and arranged to be driven according to output signals from said integrated circuit that counts the time displayed in said internal display section; and

Okuyama does not teach

- a cellular phone, and
- a time adjusting section being configured and arranged to control hands of said index section of said analog clock such that said hands of said index section of said analog clock are moved to an intial position before said hands of said index section of said analog clock is moved to display an adjusted time.

Sekiya (US 4246602) teaches an electronic timepiece with a digital display and an analog display that comprises a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Okuyama's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Okuyama's invention to be adjusted.

Richardson teaches a time adjustment method wherein the clock hands are moved to an initial position before being moved to an adjusted time. Paragraph 12 page 2, discusses wherein the hands are forwarded around the dial once (past an initial position, i.e. 12:00) to a corrected time. After this a measurement of the elapsed time (during time correction is performed) and another adjustment is performed. Given this explanation of the method, either the "master position" or an arbitrary initial position i.e. 12:00 would constitute the "initial position" as recited in the claim limitation.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to correct Okuyama's time according to Richardson's correction method.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so is to take into account the amount of time spent correcting the time, thus reducing error.

Ito teaches a wristwatch wireless telephone.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Okuyama's invention to function as a wireless telephone as taught by Ito.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow a user to communicate with a remotely located person using the device.

**Okuyama, Ito, Sekiya, and Richardson**

24. Claims 10 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okuyama (US 5262763), Ito (US 20010036264), and Sekiya (US 4246602) in further view of Richardson (US 20030063525.).

25. With respect to claim 10 Okuyama, Ito, and Sekiya teach cellular phone as recited in claim 9, further comprising an index driving section (21-27 figure 6) configured and arranged to drive hands of said hands of said index section of said analog clock according to output signals from the integrated circuit.

Okuyama does not teach a time adjusting section including a detecting section configured and arranged to detect current position of said hands of said index section, an index driving control section configured and arranged to control said index driving section to move said hands of said index section from said current position based on the result detected by said detecting section so that said index section displays an adjusted time.

Richardson teaches a detecting section, Q3 and Q4 figure 1, for determining the position of the hands and providing that information for the purposes of correcting time, i.e. after a power outage.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use a detecting section as taught by Richardson in Okuyama and Sekiya's invention.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow the system to determine the position of the hands after a power outage so that they can be adjusted appropriately.

26. With respect to claim 18 Okuyama, Ito, and Sekiya teach a cellular phone as recited in claim 13, further comprising

- an index driving section configured and arranged to move hands of said index section of said analog clock according to output signals from the integrated circuit (22-27 figure 6)

Okuyama does not disclose said time adjusting section further including

- a detecting section configured and arranged to detect current position of said hands of index section,
- an index driving control section configured and arranged to control said index driving section to move said hands of said index section from said current position based on the result detected by said detecting section so that said index section displays an adjusted time.

Richardson teaches a detecting section Q3 and Q4 figure 1 for determining the position of the hands and providing that information for the purposes of correcting time, i.e. after a power outage.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use a detecting section as taught by Richardson in Okuyama and Sekiya's invention.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow the system to determine the position of the hands after a power outage so that they can be adjusted appropriately.

**Okuyama, Ito, Sekiya, Richardson, and Yabe**

27. Claims 11-12 and 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okuyama (US 5262763), Ito (US 20010036264), Sekiya (US 4246602), Richardson (US 20030063525), and Yabe (US 6396772.)

28. With respect to claim 11 Okuyama discloses a portable information device comprising:

- a flip-type casing (figure 4) having opened and closed positions;
- an internal display (11 figure 5 or 5 figure 3) section being positioned in an internal portion of said casing being hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time (5 figure 15b) when said casing is in the opened position; and
- an analog clock (2 figure 15a) with an index section positioned in external portion of said casing to display time that is synchronized with the time displayed in said internal display section, said index section having a plurality of hands,
- an integrated circuit (figure 6) configured and arranged to control displaying of the time in said internal display section and in said analog clock; and

- an index driving section (23 and 24 figure 6) configured and arranged to drive said index section of said analog clock according to output signals from said integrated circuit,

Okuyama does not disclose

- a cellular phone
- said index driving section being configured and arranged to move each of said hands of said index section independently; and
- a time adjusting section including
- a detecting section configured and arranged to detect current position of said hands of said index section, and
- an index driving control section configured and arranged to control said index driving control section configured and arranged to control said index section from said current position based on the result detected by said detecting section so that said index section displays an adjusted time.

Moving each of said hands independently is notoriously well known in the art as is evidenced by Yabe.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to control the different arms independently.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the time to be set more easily, to reduce the number of gears needed and thus simplify the internal structure, and/or to allow the hands to be used to measure different amounts of time (i.e. the hour hand measure absolute time while the minute hand measures an interval of time such as a race.)

Sekiya (US 4246602) teaches an electronic timepiece with a digital display and an analog display that comprises a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Okuyama's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Okuyama's invention to be adjusted.

Richardson teaches a time adjustment method wherein the clock hands are moved to an initial position before being moved to an adjusted time. Paragraph 12 page 2, discusses wherein the hands are forwarded around the dial once (past an initial position, i.e. 12:00) to a corrected time. After this a measurement of the elapsed time (during time correction is performed) and another adjustment is performed. Given this explanation of the method, either the "master position" or an arbitrary initial position i.e. 12:00 would constitute the "initial position" as recited in the claim limitation.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to correct Okuyama's time according to Richardson's correction method.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so is to take into account the amount of time spent correcting the time, thus reducing error.

Ito teaches a wristwatch wireless telephone.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Okuyama's invention to function as a wireless telephone as taught by Ito.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow a user to communicate with a remotely located person using the device.

29. With respect to claim 12 Okuyama discloses

- a flip-type casing (figure 4) having opened and closed positions;
- an internal display (11 figure 5 or 5 figure 3) section being positioned in an internal portion of said casing being hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time (5 figure 15b) when said casing is in the opened position; and
- an analog clock (2 figure 15a) with an index section positioned in external portion of said casing to display time that is synchronized with the time displayed in said internal display section,
- an integrated circuit (figure 6) configured and arranged to control displaying of the time in said internal display section and in said analog clock; and
- an index driving section (23 and 24 figure 6) configured and arranged to drive said index section of said analog clock according to output signals from said integrated circuit; and

Okuyama does not disclose

- a cellular phone
- said index section including at least a second hand and an additional hand, said index driving section being configured and arranged to include

a first driving second being configured and arranged to move said second hand and a second driving section configured and arranged to move said additional hand independently from said second hand;

a time adjusting section including

- a detecting section configured and arranged to detect current position of said hands of said index section, and
- an index driving control section configured and arranged to control said index driving section to move said hands of said index section from said current position based on the result detected by said detecting section so that said index section displays an adjusted time.

Seconds hands are very well known in the art as is evidenced by Yabe.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide a seconds hand in Okuyama's invention as taught by Yabe.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to measure time in units of seconds.

Sekiya (US 4246602) teaches an electronic timepiece with a digital display and an analog display that comprises a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Okuyama's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Okuyama's invention to be adjusted.

Richardson teaches a time adjustment method wherein the clock hands are moved to an initial position before being moved to an adjusted time. Paragraph 12 page 2, discusses wherein the hands are forwarded around the dial once (past an initial position, i.e. 12:00) to a corrected time. After this a measurement of the elapsed time (during time correction is performed) and another adjustment is performed. Given this explanation of the method, either the "master position" or an arbitrary initial position i.e. 12:00 would constitute the "initial position" as recited in the claim limitation.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to correct Okuyama's time according to Okeya's correction method.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so is to take into account the amount of time spent correcting the time, thus reducing error.

Ito teaches a wristwatch wireless telephone.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Okuyama's invention to function as a wireless telephone as taught by Ito.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow a user to communicate with a remotely located person using the device.

30. With respect to claim 19 Okuyama discloses a portable information device comprising:

- a flip-type casing (figure 4) having opened and closed positions;
- an internal display (11 figure 5 or 5 figure 3) section being positioned in an internal portion of said casing being hidden when said casing is in the

closed position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time (5 figure 15b) when said casing is in the opened position; and

- an analog clock (2 figure 15a) with an index section positioned in external portion of said casing, said index section having a plurality of hands,
- an integrated circuit (figure 6) being configured and arranged to control displaying of the time in said internal display section and in said analog clock, said analog clock being configured and arranged to be driven according to output signals from said integrated circuit that counted the time displayed in said internal display section;
- an index driving section (23 and 24 figure 6) configured and arranged to move said hands of said index section of said analog clock according to output signals from said integrated circuit,

Okuyama does not disclose

- a cellular phone
- said index driving section being configured and arranged to move each of said hands of said index section independently; and
- a time adjusting section including
- a detecting section configured and arranged to detect current position of said hands of said index section, and
- an index driving control section configured and arranged to control said index driving control section configured and arrange to control said index

section from said current position based on the result detected by said detecting section so that said index section displays an adjusted time.

Moving each of said hands independently is notoriously well known in the art as is evidenced by Yabe.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to control the different arms independently as taught by Yabe.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the time to be set more easily, to reduce the number of gears needed and thus simplify the internal structure, and/or to allow the hands to be used to measure different amounts of time (i.e. the hour hand measure absolute time while the minute hand measures an interval of time such as a race.)

Sekiya (US 4246602) teaches an electronic timepiece with a digital display and an analog display that comprises a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Okuyama's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Okuyama's invention to be adjusted.

Richardson teaches a time adjustment method wherein the clock hands are moved to an initial position before being moved to an adjusted time. Paragraph 12 page 2, discusses wherein the hands are forwarded around the dial once (past an initial position, i.e. 12:00) to a corrected time. After this a measurement

of the elapsed time (during time correction is performed) and another adjustment is performed. Given this explanation of the method, either the "master position" or an arbitrary initial position i.e. 12:00 would constitute the "initial position" as recited in the claim limitation.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to correct Okuyama's time according to Richardson's correction method.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so is to take into account the amount of time spent correcting the time, thus reducing error.

Ito teaches a wristwatch wireless telephone.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Okuyama's invention to function as a wireless telephone as taught by Ito.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow a user to communicate with a remotely located person using the device.

31. With respect to claim 20 Okuyama discloses a portable information device comprising:

- a flip-type casing (figure 4) having opened and closed positions;
- an internal display (11 figure 5 or 5 figure 3) section being positioned in an internal portion of said casing being hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time (5 figure 15b) when said casing is in the opened position; and

- an analog clock (2 figure 15a) with an index section positioned in external portion of said casing, said index section having a plurality of hands,
- an integrated circuit (figure 6) being configured and arranged to control displaying of the time in said internal display section and in said analog clock, said analog clock being configured and arranged to be driven according to output signals from said integrated circuit that counted the time displayed in said internal display section;
- an index driving section (23 and 24 figure 6) configured and arranged to move said hands of said index section of said analog clock according to output signals from said integrated circuit,

Okuyama does not disclose

- a cellular phone
- said index driving section being configured and arranged to include a first driving section configured and arranged to move said second hand and a second driving section configured and arranged to move said additional hand independently from said second hand;
- a time adjusting section including
- a detecting section configured and arranged to detect current position of said hands of said index section, and
- an index driving control section configured and arranged to control said index driving control section configured and arrange to control said index section from said current position based on the result detected by said detecting section so that said index section displays an adjusted time.

Seconds hands are very well known in the art as is evidenced by Yabe.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide a seconds hand in Okuyama's invention as taught by Yabe.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to measure time in units of seconds

Moving each of said hands independently is notoriously well known in the art as is evidenced by Yabe.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to control the different arms independently.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the time to be set more easily, to reduce the number of gears needed and thus simplify the internal structure, and/or to allow the hands to be used to measure different amounts of time (i.e. the hour hand measure absolute time while the minute hand measures an interval of time such as a race.)

Sekiya (US 4246602) teaches an electronic timepiece with a digital display and an analog display that comprises a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Okuyama's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Okuyama's invention to be adjusted.

Richardson teaches a time adjustment method wherein the clock hands are moved to an initial position before being moved to an adjusted time. Paragraph 12 page 2, discusses wherein the hands are forwarded around the dial once (past an initial position, i.e. 12:00) to a corrected time. After this a measurement of the elapsed time (during time correction is performed) and another adjustment is performed. Given this explanation of the method, either the "master position" or an arbitrary initial position i.e. 12:00 would constitute the "initial position" as recited in the claim limitation.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to correct Okuyama's time according to Richardson's correction method.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so is to take into account the amount of time spent correcting the time, thus reducing error.

Ito teaches a wristwatch wireless telephone.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Okuyama's invention to function as a wireless telephone as taught by Ito.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow a user to communicate with a remotely located person using the device.

32. An examiner's amendment to the record appears below. Should the changes and/or additions be unacceptable to applicant, an amendment may be filed as provided by 37 CFR 1.312. To ensure consideration of such an amendment, it MUST be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee.

The application has been amended as follows:

Please correct the word "tine" to be "time" in the 12<sup>th</sup> line of claim 21.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sean Kayes whose telephone number is (571) 272-8931. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bradley Paula can be reached on (571) 272-2800. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

SK  
6/8/2007



Vit Miska  
Primary Examiner